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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,782	06/27/2003	Sabina J. Houle	884.860US1	6464
21186	7590	05/18/2005		EXAMINER
				WARREN, MATTHEW E
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2815	

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/607,782	HOULE, SABINA J.	
	Examiner Matthew E. Warren	Art Unit 2815	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 and 27-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 and 27-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All
  - b) Some \*
  - c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Amendment filed on February 22, 2005.

### *Claim Objections*

Claims 32 and 33 are objected to because of the following informalities: claim 33 is an exact duplicate of claim 33 and does not further limit claim 10. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 6-18, and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shermer, IV et al. (US 6,429,513 B1) in view of Tao (US 6,410,981 B2).

In re claims 1, 8, and 10, Shermer, IV et al. shows (fig. 1) a package comprising; a heat spreader (12) including a die side (74) and a heat sink side (opposite upper side 72), and a container barrier (sidewalls of heat spreader) disposed on the heat spreader die side, wherein the container barrier and the heat spreader form a recess. Shermer, IV shows all of the elements of the claims except the channels formed in the container

barrier. Tao shows (figs. 1 and 3) that a package, including a heat dissipater (heat sink) comprises a container barrier (2) disposed on the heat spreader die side. The container barrier further comprises channels (12 and 11 ) formed through it to form a reliable package that removes high pressure moisture and gas from the interior of the package (col. 2, lines 49-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the container barrier in the package of Shermer by forming channels in the barrier container as taught by Tao to form a reliable package that removes unwanted high pressure moisture and gas from the interior of the package.

In re claims 2 and 13, Shermer, IV shows (fig. 1) a first channel (104) through the heat spreader to communicate from the die side to the heat sink side and a first plug disposed in the first channel.

In re claims 3, 14-16, and 30-33, Shermer, IV shows all of the elements of the claims except the second channel formed through the heat spreader. Shermer already shows 1 channel and plug formed in the heat spreader, however, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use three, four, etc., channels and plugs since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working pads of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960). See also MPEP 2144.04 VI. (B).

In re claims 6 and 7, Shermer, IV shows (fig. 4) that the container barrier is selected from solder (54) and metal (136).

In re claim 9, Shermer, IV discloses (col. 3, lines 53-60) that the liquid heat transfer medium is an organic composition.

In re claims 11 and 12, Shermer, IV shows (fig. 1) that the heat spreader is selected from one of a heat slug, a heat pipe, and an integrated heat spreader, and that the die side of the heat spreader includes a convoluted interface (radiating fins within the cavity) with the liquid heat-transfer medium. In re claims 17 and 18, Shermer shows (fig. 4) that the die (16) is in contact with the liquid heat transfer medium (46) and a mounting substrate (18) is coupled to the die.

Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shermer, IV et al. (US 6,429,513 B1) in view of Tao (US 6,410,981 B2) as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further and Studebaker (US 6,448,637 B1).

In re claims 4 and 5, Shermer, IV and Tao show all of the elements of the claims except the second channel formed through the heat spreader, the channels formed through the container barrier, and the plugs being gas and liquid permeable. Shermer already shows 1 channel and plug formed in the heat spreader, however, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use three, four, etc., channels and plugs since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working pads of a device involves only routine skill in the ad. In re Haca, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960). See also MPEP 2144.04 VI. (B). With respect to the limitations of the channels formed in the container barrier, Tao shows (figs. 1 and 3) that a package, including a heat dissipater (heat sink) comprises a container barrier (2) disposed on the heat spreader die side. The container barrier further comprises channels (12 and 11)

formed through it to form a reliable package that removes high pressure moisture and gas from the interior of the package (col. 2, lines 49-56). In re the limitations concerning the plugs being gas and liquid permeable, Studebaker shows (figs. 1 and 2) a hermetic package having a plug (30) formed in a channel to seal the package and prevent outside materials from entering the package but also allowing gas and moister to be released if the internal pressure builds up. Such a configuration reduces mechanical stresses on the package (col. 2, lines 39-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the plugs in the package of Shermer and Tao by using gas and liquid permeable plugs as taught by Studebaker to reduce mechanical stress on the package while maintaining its protection from the outside environment.

Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DiGiacomo et al. (US 6,085,831) in view of Homer et al. (US Pub. 2002/0154483 A1) and Tao (US 6,410,981 B2).

In re claim 27, DiGiacomo et al. shows (fig. 1) a computing system comprising: a heat spreader (53) including a die side and a heat sink side (top), a container barrier (sidewalls of heat spreader) disposed on the heat spreader die side wherein the container barrier and the heat spreader form a recess upon the die bide, a die (21) in contact with portions of the container barrier (55), a liquid heat transfer medium (50) disposed in the recess, and at least one of an input and an output device (23) coupled

to the die. DiGiacomo et al. shows all of the elements of the claims except the dynamic random access date storage coupled to the die. It is well known in the art that a DRAM can be coupled to a die liquid cooled die however, Homer et al. discloses that a cooled processor (0024) may be coupled to a DRAM (001 8) to store and facilitate the execution of programs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the package of DiGiacomo et al. by coupling a DRAM to the die of the package as taught by Homer to store and facilitate the execution of programs.

DiGiacomo and Homer show all of the elements of the claims except the channel through the container barrier. Tao shows (figs. 1 and 3) that a package, including a heat dissipater (heat sink) comprises a container barrier (2) disposed on the heat spreader die side. The container barrier further comprises channels (12 and 11 ) formed through it to form a reliable package that removes high pressure moisture and gas from the interior of the package (col. 2, lines 49-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the container barrier in the package of DiGiacomo and Homer by forming channels in the barrier container as taught by Tao to form a reliable package that removes unwanted high pressure moisture and gas from the interior of the package.

In re claims 28 and 29, Homer discloses (0016) that the computing system is disposed in a computer and that the die is selected from a processor.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 and 27-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

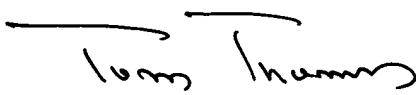
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Warren whose telephone number is (571) 272-1737. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and alternating Fri 9:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Thomas can be reached on (571) 272-1664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MEW

May 13, 2005

  
TOM THOMAS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER